The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 296.

WASHINGTON.

Radical Platform for the Fall Campaign.

Forney Denies Having a Hand In It.

The Belgian Mission Settled at Last.

Prohibitory Liquor Law for the District.

National Banks Withdrawing Their Bonds from the Treasury.

Occupation of Public Lands in Florida.

Letter from A. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

The Choice Between Republicanism and Imperialism.

Etc. Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FORNEY.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Chronicle to-day denies that Forney and company have been engaged in any plan whatever to place a plank in the Radical platform for the fall campaign in favor of the Alabama claims, war with England or the acquisition of Canadian territory, and says that it knows of no Republican politicians here engaged in any such delightful relation to the Alabama claims. The stories to the above effect telegraphed to the New York and Western evening papers.

THE BELGIAN MISSION.

The opposition of Senators Sumner and Anthony to the appointment of Randall Jones as Belgian minister has availed nothing, and there is now no longer any doubt of Sanford's suspension and Jones being commissioned. When Sumner ascertained to-day that Jones had been commissioned, he telegraphed that it was unpleasant wholly unjust to be made. Messrs. Sumner, Cameron, Morton and Anthony, of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, did not believe that the President would recognize a man whom the Senate had refused to confirm, and Sumner remained here to oppose Jones. He probably would not object to the appointment that was made.

A SHORT RECESS.

The House will probably not adjourn to-night at 9 o'clock, for West Point, and Boutwell started for Boston. Other members of the Cabinet will leave here this week.

GEORGIA.

It was stipulated that some policy on the Georgia matter would be decided by the administration ere this, but the President has decided to await the result of Gen. Terry's effort to support the civil authorities there by an armed force.

THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION

assembled this morning, and, after prayer, the Chairman of the Business Committee, Rev. P. Ingersoll, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the possession of any God-given faculty presupposes the right to use that faculty; and

Whereas, Men and women have been endowed with the same mental and moral powers; therefore,

Resolved, That their right to use those mental and moral powers are equal, and that any legal restrictions to the exercise of such right are wrong in principle.

That one class in society cannot properly represent the interests of another, and that to secure justice to all, all must have a voice in making and administering laws.

GEORGIA.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the Georgia Legislature in expelling the colored members, in violation of the State associations, and suggest Chicago as the place and October as the time to hold such an equal suffrage convention.

Mrs. Doctor Thomas offered resolutions strongly approving the fifteenth amendment, and urging the passage of the proposed sixteenth amendment.

Judge Martindale opposed making female suffrage a political issue, and predicted the defeat of the party that favored it.

Mrs. Livermore, the next woman intended to go through the same gap in the political fence that admitted the negro to the ballot box.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing years: President, Dr. Mary F. Thomas, Colorado; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Julia Ann Sellings Julian, of Centerville; Miss Amanda M. Way, of Indianapolis; Miss Lizzie Boynton, of Crawfordsville. Secretary, Mrs. N. A. Walker, of Indianapolis. Treasurer, Miss Emma Dixon, of Chicago. Regular Radical nonsense.

The following delegates were elected to the Western Women's Suffrage Association: Mrs. A. M. Way, Mrs. Eunice Locke, Rev. H. Blanchard, Rev. P. Ingersoll, Rev. J. G. Smith, Mrs. A. B. Swain, C. Cudworth Ellis, Mrs. M. E. Haggard and Mrs. E. A. Foote, of Danville, Mrs. L. I. Bedell, of Crown Point, and Dr. Mary F. Thomas, of Camden.

The convention to-night was addressed by Mrs. Livermore and Rev. Mr. Ingersoll, and adjourned sine die. The convention was largely attended, the large hall being filled to overflowing.

BOSTON.

Jubilee Rehearsal—Institute of Homœopathy—Riverside Park Races.

BOSTON, June 9.—There was a general vocal rehearsal to-night, five hundred voices in the Music Hall last evening, on which occasion Gilmore wielded the baton. The rehearsals were generally confined to the popular national airs, and such strains as "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," and "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls," were among those which were rendered. Other pieces were rehearsed with almost equal effect and with equal success.

In the American Institute of Homeopathy to-day Dr. Helmuth, of St. Louis, read a paper on the extirpation of the lower jaw, delivered the annual address, and Dr. Frazier, Dr. Hale, of Chicago, also read interesting papers. The Committee on Credentials report fifteen State societies, forty-five local or county societies, eighteen hospitals, twenty-four dispensaries, eight colleges and twelve medical journals, represented by one hundred and twenty-two delegates. This evening the members of the Institute had a harbor excursion, and in the evening enjoyed a social levee and collation in Music Hall as the guests of the city.

The races at the Riverside Park were well attended and closely contested. The first race, for a purse of $4,000—$2,000 to the first horse, $1,000 to the second, $700 to the third, and $300 to the fourth—mile heats, best in three, was won by b. m. Fanchette, winning the first, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:34½, 2:34, 2:33½, 2:31½.

The second race, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for horses that never beat three minutes, was won by Dobie's Dot in 2:40, 2:37, 2:36½, and 2:41½.

Mr. Cutter's Orphan Boy, a very promising Ethan Allen colt, fell dead on the track from heart disease after having trotted half a mile in 1:17.

THE PACIFIC.

The Coming Fourth—Election in Washington—Fears Arizona and New Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—At a meeting last night a committee of 200 persons was appointed to arrange for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Returns from eighty counties in Washington Territory show Alexander, Republican, 421 majority, indicating his election to Congress by 500 majority.

Arizona advices are to the 23d ult. It is rumored that Beal, Dodson and party, who started from Prescott for the Eastern States via New Mexico, have been murdered by the Indians.

A large immigration is expected.

Placer mining in creek gold mines the news is encouraging.

Indians are numerous in the vicinity of Prescott, and commit their depredations.

An expedition under Col. Green attacked a party of Indians near Tucson, killing thirty and capturing eight.

ARKANSAS.

Good Crops—The Riot Spirit—Decision in Relation to Indians.

MEMPHIS, June 9.—Arkansas papers give encouraging accounts of the crops in that State, despite the unfavorable start at the beginning of the season.

Hot Springs is filled to overflowing by invalids, and a paper at Little Rock counsels the started there, which advocates the Government taking possession of the springs.

Judge Mansfield, of the U. S. District Court, in session at Van Buren, Ark., has ruled that Indians and residents of the Indian country can be taken as bail in criminal cases in the District Court, and as security on bonds in the same. Also that the possession of spirituous liquors in the Indian country is *prima facie* evidence of its having been introduced by parties in possession, and unless sufficiently explained is sufficient to work conviction.

RICHMOND.

Judge Appointed—Memorial Day.

RICHMOND, June 9.—General Canby has appointed Judge Advocate H. Burnham to be Judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals.

Memorial day was observed in Petersburg to-day.

Business generally is suspended and many buildings are draped in mourning.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Specific Appropriations—New Railroads Projected—Woman's Rights—Strong Resolutions and Speeches, Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

THE SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 9.—Gov. Baker has employed Hon. Jonathan W. Gordon to compose the application for a mandamus to enforce the payment of the specific appropriation bill by the State officers.

NEW RAILROADS.

Articles of association were filed to-day for the incorporation of two new railroad companies—the Evansville, Carmi, and Paducah road, capital one million dollars, to run from Evansville to Carmi, Illinois, and to a point opposite Paducah, Ky., passing through the counties of Vanderburg and Posey, in Indiana, and Hopkins, Edgar, Hardin, Pope, and Massac, in Illinois; entire length 85 miles. The Indiana and Illinois Commercial Road, capital fifty-eight thousand dollars, commencing at Worthington, in Greene county, and to form a junction with the Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad, terminating at the east shore of the Wabash river, near the town of Sullivan, where it will connect with the bridge across said river and the road running to St. Louis.

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NEW YORK.

Latest Financial and Commercial Reports.

Panic in the Railway Share Market.

American Spinners Importing Cotton from Liverpool.

The Quaker City to be Released on Bond.

Further Supply of Men and Arms for Cuba.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONETARY.

Money was in very active demand, and closed with 7 per cent. in coin as the ruling rate for call loans and collaterals very closely scrutinized.

Two leading stock houses have failed, and the bills of two important Cuban sugar houses have 15-day gone to protest.

Gold opened buoyant on the advance, but closed lower under the money pressure.

BONDS.

Government bonds gave way slightly in the afternoon, with but little doing.

Tennessee and North Carolina bonds further declined, but Missouris were firm.

Railway bonds were generally heavy.

RAILWAY SHARES

and similar securities opened with the Bulls making a powerful effort to check the decline, but Maripozas continued to go up in the market, until the preferred stock had declined to 13½ against 44½ yesterday. Three houses dealing largely in this stock suspended payment, and a panicky feeling was communicated to the entire street. The Vanderbilt stocks led in the downward movement, with Distad and and Pittsburg, 8½ Fuel and Northwest sharing largely, closing with a partial recovery on purchases to cover shorts.

Pacific Mail, Western Union Telegraph, and Quicksilver were the favorites. Maripoza preferred declined to the discovery of frauds in the management. Opinions in the best houses differ very much as to whether the present decline is only temporary or likely to be settled, and everything pertaining to the stock speculation is in a very chaotic state.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Wright's edition circular expresses the opinion that American spinners may have to bring cotton from Liverpool before the new crop is available.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

[Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal, by NEW YORK, June 9.

Beeves—Receipts 489 head, and only about 500 were on the market; good demand and a shade firmer, but no quotable change. Receipts 1,623 for the local Illinois steers. Wholesale slaughterers paid 14¼@15½c for fair to prime droves, with some coarse selling at 14c.

Cows—Receipts, 54 head; steady, but closed dull; fair to good sold at 6¾@7¾c.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,503; firmer at 9@9½c, with sales of one car load smooth Ohio 187-pounds at 9c 56 per 100 pounds. City dressed opened with 11¾c asked, but closed at 11½c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—A partial revival for export with sales of good lines extra State at 5d @5 2d 10; do Western, at 5s 7½d @5s 10d; and extra Ohio at 5s 10d @6s 2d. Fifty thousand bushels No. 2 Milwaukee to arrive next week, at $1 43. Corn buoyant and active. Oats flat.

PROVISIONS.

Pork opened with sales since 10 A. M. at $31 70@31 80 for mess, closing dull at $31 70@31 80 for mess and $28@29 for prime mess. Sales of 250 barrels prime state, seller June, at 19½c.

COFFEE.

Coffee quiet; Rio 19½@20c. Sugar—a shade firmer; fair to prime grocery 12@12½; boat crushed 15¾@15¾c.

FREIGHTS.

Forty-seven thousand bushels of wheat at 6d to Liverpool and 7½d to Queenstown.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE QUAKER CITY TO BE RELEASED.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Judge Blatchford has granted a motion to bond the Quaker City for $300,000.

Further Supply of Men and Arms for Cuba.

The Herald's Washington letter says:

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CHICAGO.

Weather and Crops—Coercion of Car Builders—Departure of General Sheridan for the West.

CHICAGO, June 9.—It rained all yesterday in Minnesota, Northern Iowa, and Wisconsin, and to-day up to four o'clock in Illinois and Iowa. The crops in this State never looked more promising than now.

A national convention of Western car builders met in this city this morning, J. W. Van Haulen in the chair. About forty representatives were in attendance from the various Eastern and Western cities. The chief object of the meeting is to secure, as far as possible, more uniformity in the construction of cars.

An election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of J. W. Van Haulen, of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, President; Hugh Guy, of the Cleveland and Northwestern Railroad, Vice President; J. W. Davis, of the Pennsylvania Central, Secretary, and A. Steinbach, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Treasurer.

Communications from officers of various railroads, tendering the compliments of their roads to the delegates, were received and referred to the special committee.

After an informal discussion of some minor matters, on motion a committee of three was appointed to revise the articles of association.

The question of appointing a committee on patents was raised and discussed at length, resulting in a decision not to appoint such a committee.

A number of communications from patentees, however, were read. They related to warming, heating, ventilating, and upholstering cars. It was moved and carried that parties wishing to do so might present their patents to the association for inspection.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Brt. Maj. Gen. Rucker, Brt. Brig. Gen. J. W. Forsyth, and Brt. Maj. E. J. Asch, Surgeon of his staff, started this evening by train on the C. and N. W. road for Omaha, via Salt Lake, the latter being located at the extreme boundary of the General's military division. Gen. Sheridan will visit Fort Sanders, Utah, to look after the various posts and stations along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, and ascertain by personal observation what distribution of troops may be necessary in order to secure better protection from the Indians for those points. He expects to be absent ten or twelve days.

Gen. Pope, commanding Department of the Lakes, announces Gen. La. B. Palouse as Asst. Adjt. Gen. of that department.

THE WEST.

Quiet in Northern Kansas—Travel Increasing—One-year Troops Wanted.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—A despatch from Ellsworth, Kansas, says Whitney, from the Saline river, says the Indians have disappeared from the settlements, and the settlers are in better spirits since the arrival of the scouts. No Indians have been seen in this vicinity to-day, though a number of bands were reported passing southward yesterday. A large number of settlers from Elk Horn and other places came in to-day for arms, but could not get any from the Government or State authorities.

The passenger traffic on this and of the road is almost double what it was before the Indian excitement, and has already apparently given a spice to travel.

Gov. Harvey has applied for three regiments of cavalry to serve one year against the Indians.

GEORGIA.

Murder of Col. E. W. Pourroy.

AUGUSTA, June 9.—A letter from Sandersville, Walsh county, to the Chronicle states that Col. E. W. Pourroy, a Democratic representative of the Legislature, was murdered in his own field yesterday, by a negro man in his employ. The negro has been committed to jail.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

LONDON, June 9.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has counseled the Bishops in the House of Lords not to oppose the Irish Church bill.

A banquet was given to-night to the deputations from Ireland, now in this city, bearing petitions against the Irish Church bill. Many Tory peers and clergymen of the Established Church were present.

It is said that twenty-five conservative peers will decline to follow the policy of rejection announced by the majority of their meeting last Saturday, and the defection of others is probable.

THE TELEGRAPH OF TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Postoffice Department has completed arrangements for the purchase of the telegraph in the United Kingdom in accordance with the bill passed by Parliament last year.

THE ASCOT RACES.

LONDON, June 9.—At the Ascot races, second day, the handicap was won by Seesaw; the Fernhill stakes by Frivolity; the 11th Ascot triennial by Alpenstock beating Ryakworth second, and Martyrdom third. The Ascot Derby was won by Pedro Gomez; the Ascot triennial by Mahonis, and the coronation stakes by Martinique.

FRANCE.

COMPOSITION OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, June 9.—The following official returns of the recent elections have been received: Government, 30; opposition, 38; unknown, 11. The general result throughout the country is now pretty accurately known. The next Corps Legislatif will be composed as follows: Government, 213; Independent, 42; Radical, 35.

PRUSSIAN OPINION.

Marquis de LaVallete, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at his official reception, to-day, thanked the Prussian Charge d'Affaires for the favorable tone of the Berlin journals in regard to the late visit to Paris.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

The Emperor has issued decrees convening the Corps Legislatif on the 28th inst.

SERIOUS ELECTION RIOTS.

LONDON, June 9—Midnight.—The election riots at Rochefort are more serious than first dispatches from Paris to-day represented. The troops were called out, and were obliged to use the bayonet in dispersing the mob. Many rioters were wounded, and a large number arrested. Martial law under had been proclaimed, and the city was quiet.

A telegram from Paris to-night states that large and tumultuous crowds assembled again in the Montmartre district to-day, and that troops were called to suppress the disturbances.

SPAIN.

DEBATE ON THE REGENCY PROJECT.

MADRID, June 9.—The project for a regency and the election under it was brought in the Cortes yesterday. It was at last referred to a committee. During the discussion Olozaga stated that the election of a King at present was impossible.

DEPARTURE OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA.

Gen. Caballero de Rodas will sail for Havana to-morrow. He will stop at Porto Rico on his way to Cuba.

A CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY.

Want of harmony in the present ministry is becoming more and more apparent and a change is expected.

AUSTRIA.

RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE.

VIENNA, June 9.—Cardinal Rauscherz, archbishop of Vienna, has intervened to protect Bishop Lens from the secular power, but the ministry assert they are unable to interfere with the course of justice. In consequence of this affair coldness is manifesting itself in the relations between the Cardinal and the imperial government.

THE POLISH LANGUAGE IN GALICIA.

LEMBURG, June 9.—A ministerial order has been promulgated here, authorizing the use of the Polish language in the administration of the internal service of Galicia.

IRELAND.

THE CRIME OF FENIANISM.

LONDON, June 9.—Dispatches from Cork mention that one Johnson, a printer, was arrested in that city last evening, charged with treasonable practices against the British Government. His particular offense consisted in circulating documents of a treasonable character among the soldiers.

INDIA.

THE REVOLT AT CABOOL.

BOMBAY, June 8.—Advices from Cabool report that Aslem and Kaham have given up all hopes of overthrowing Sheere Ali, and have gone to Teheran. Sheere Ali had introduced many reforms in his government. He had raised a body of cavalry, established a police force, and forbidden citizens from carrying arms.

AUSTRALIA.

EXPULSION OF CORRUPT LEGISLATORS.

LONDON, June 9.—Advices from Melbourne report the expulsion of several members elected from the Parliament of Victoria for bribery, and proceedings against them were pending.

THE DOMINION.

Newfoundland—Detroit River Bridge Project—Nova Scotia Dissolution—Indictments.

OTTAWA, June 9.—The resolution for the admission of Newfoundland to the Union passed the committee of the House of Commons last night.

The Detroit river bridge or tunnel bill was rejected on representations by the Great Western Railway Company that it would undertake the construction of the work within twelve months.

HALIFAX, June 9.—In the Assembly to-day the Speech from the Throne alluded to the subject of the repeal of the Union act. He said the British Legislature has not the power to tax Nova Scotia, and in the event of no power to alter her constitution. The Province must be liberated from the Union. Mild measures will be taken to effect the repeal. Speeches of the mover and seconder followed on the same subject, and now they were about to try stronger measures. He stated that if, after all, the freedom of the Province could not be secured, they would have recourse to extreme steps. He did not, however, intimate what steps should be resorted to. The debate attracted little interest.

OTTAWA, June 9.—Patrick Buckley, long confined in jail on suspicion of being an accomplice in the murder of D'Arcy McGee, has become insane and placed in the lunatic asylum.

CUBA.

The Nipe Filibusters Join Quesada—Skirmishing—Cubans Leaving—Revolutionary Movement in Trinidad—Slave Ships, Etc.

HAVANA, June 9.—The fact is now established beyond doubt that the Filibusters who landed in the bay of Nipe have effected a junction with the forces of Quesada. The troops have had several skirmishes with the insurgents since the landing.

Havana is quiet.

The emigration of Cubans from the Island has again commenced and large numbers are leaving.

The commissioners of volunteers met yesterday, but adjourned as speedily as possible, but only to find the mangled remains lying on the floor of the mill, and the tattered fragments of clothing and bits of flesh clinging to them. It was a shocking spectacle, and one that made the heart sick to look upon.

WHAT?

Down on "Erie."

The London Times has an article on the affairs of the Erie R. R. Co., (in the course of which it speaks of that concern as "under the control of the vilest recognized brigands."). The editor says:

"Ten or twenty millions sterling (for no one pretends to any knowledge of the actual figures) are being controlled and perhaps hopelessly squandered, and a condition of affairs is established which promises ultimately to deter every foreign investor from ever again trusting his money to an American line, and if these are all true, the value of their kindred and in opposition to the government. The policy of the Republican party is not the disinterested judgment of every class of men; on the contrary, it has broken down this irregularity of races in political matters, and must demand the political enfranchisement of the whites with the same energy that it has maintained that of the blacks. Whatever reason there was in 1864-65, in the then unsettled state of the country, for disfranchising the men who still contended in arms against the Confederate uniform, no such reason exists now. If Tennessee is fit to be recognized as having a State government at all, the people must be fit to hold the ballot. The time for political proscription has passed, and armed with the ballot, the whole people of Tennessee should be consolidated as American citizens, possessing equality before the law, and prepared to defend their liberties. The separation of the people into classes should not be longer tolerated, and is utterly opposed to the policy of the Republican party.

A Nashville paper thought proper to deny that we correctly understood the position of Governor Senter and those who support him; but in the debate between him and Col. Stokes on the 8th inst., at Nashville, the newspaper of our statements was verified. Col. Stokes opposed a general enfranchisement of the population, and was in favor of perpetuating the present condition of affairs. Governor Senter was in favor of a general enfranchisement of all persons now disqualified for political offenses. Of the two gentlemen, personally, we have nothing to say, but we do regret that any portion of the Republican party in this State should so far forget the principles they profess to uphold, as this time, the doctrine that any party in power for the time being should be permitted to disfranchise its opponents, and should exercise that power. Under that very doctrine the Democrats, once in power in Tennessee, might disfranchise three-fifths of the Republican party. The only just and safe rule is to make the privilege of voting a political right, forfeitable only by a conviction for crime, and a right belonging to all men and classes of men equally. If the Republicans cannot hold power in that State upon such a basis, they deserve to lose it temporarily rather than violate the fundamental principles of the party and perpetuate a wrong already too long continued.

MR. BULL'S LAST SHOT.

A Terrible Tory Onslaught Upon Mr. Forster, M. P.

[From the London Standard (Tory organ) May 24.]

It seems as if nothing could bring home to the radical mind the impolicy—not to use a stronger word—of addressing the American people at this crisis in language of affectionate admiration. We fancied it must have been grueling clear to all men that much of the difficulty in which we had become involved was due to the fact that for years past a large number of public speakers and writers in this country had conveyed to the United States the impression that we regarded the war with mixed feelings of hatred and love. Most assuredly the present menacing attitude of the American government and people has been taken in consequence of this curious delusion, of which the radical party at large is mainly the author. While no immediate danger seemed to arise from the flattery with which the Americans were so abundantly bestowed by their London admirers, the bulk of the nation looked on quietly enough at these worshippers of the great republic, who, reversing the Midas fable, turned all they touched into gold with their faces to the west. But now a state of things has arisen which forbids any fanciful delusions to interfere with practical business. The worshippers of the West have brought us to the brink of a war with the object of their idolatry. Instead of one belief that a people who loved and revered them so intensely would meekly endure insult and humbly accept the decision of the London Times in a case of the subjugation of the South while the war was going on. Such assertions simply have the effect of making them believe that we are now afraid of the consequences which may ensue from the line we have taken at this time, and are telling lies on the subject to escape a thrashing. There has been, it is true, a great and remarkable change manifest in the tone of public opinion concerning the rights of the American civil war. Many persons who were enthusiastic partisans of the South, who thought the cause the South was going to win its independence, became convinced that Jefferson Davis and Gen. Lee were the leaders of a tyrannical slaveholding oligarchy when the supremacy of the North was established, but as far as the history of the past is concerned, it is absurd for Mr. Forster to misrepresent facts, as he does grossly, in declaring that speeches in favor of the Southern Confederacy in 1861 were rebuked by the opinions of the majority.

The struggle is long since past; the voices of those who sympathized with the Southern cause have long been silent; but we at all events will never be guilty of the meanness of denying the sympathies we entertained for another that by cringing now to the successful party we may endeavor to avert its displeasure. We never dreamed of such an extraordinary maneuver which Mr. Forster adopts when he tries to screen the upper and middle classes of this country from the charge of folly by alleging that they may be pardoned for the sake of the crowds which were gathered together in the memorable meetings which have been utterances of Northern zealots. "Do not judge of England by her fashionable clubs and drawing rooms," Mr. Forster says, "go to the workshops of the people!" Has Mr. Forster, then, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Urdder, and the other public men of England who escape disgrace by agreeing with the Bradford orator, nothing to do with fashionable clubs and drawing rooms? Can any trick of the educated Radical speaker be more childish than this affected contempt for any and every class except "the people?" Do we pretend that if it had not been for a certain talented clique of Northern sympathizers in regard to the late Marshal, in the execution of the process of the court, was resumed on yesterday. The public was not examined in the examination of the witnesses. The trial will probably be closed to-day.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported for the Courier-Journal by

DANIEL JAMES,

Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, June 9, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Everett, &c., vs. Anderson's administrator, Fulkerson, &c.—Affirmed.

Commonwealth vs. Tanner, Kenton; reversed.

Creekmore vs. Commonwealth, Oldham; affirmed.

Stubblefield vs. Easton, Calloway; affirmed.

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Buchanan vs. Ashland, Taylor; petition for rehearing filed.

Bigham vs. Central National Bank, Boyle; reply to petition for rehearing filed.

INDIANA.

The Crop Prospect—Condition of the Corn—Fruit Crop—Wheat—Oats—Grass—Cattle—Sheep—Hogs—Miscellaneous.

The report from many counties is that much of the corn will have to be replanted. The chances for the crop planted at this late date to mature are not very good.

TIPPECANOE.

Quite an excitement prevailed in the city yesterday, caused by the finding of several specimens of mineral ore, containing argentine and galena, on the lands of Councilman Ireland, near the Nobes gardens, on the west side of the river. The specimens are very rich, and, should the lode be discovered, property will greatly advance in value in that vicinity. One of our citizens, who owns a tannery erect in that locality, to-day asks $50,000 for it, which could have been purchased on Saturday for one-tenth the amount.—[Lafayette Courier.

KNOX.

The flood has reached its climax and done its work. The water in the Wabash is now slowly receding. Many fields of wheat are still under water, and as the water recedes the hot rays of the sun will necessarily do great damage. Thousands of acres of corn in the Wabash and White river bottoms are also flooded, and many cases that have been washed away. Under the most favorable circumstances this land will not be in condition to receive or perfect a crop. On the whole this last flood has been very disastrous, and has dispelled the assurances indulged in of heavy crops in the lowlands.—[Vincennes Sun, 8th.

HARRISON.

We learn that James Stalling, of Posey township, met with a serious accident last week. He was on horseback driving cattle at the time of the accident. The cattle tried to run away, and in trying to head them the horse ran over a cow and he was thrown from his saddle, the cow falling on him and the horse on top of the cow. His shoulder was dislocated and he was otherwise injured.

We learn that the mill of Peter Lopp, in the southern part of the county, was burned with all its contents. It is supposed that the fire originated from the engine. No insurance on the building, and loss heavy.

We learn that John Bussabarger, of Scott, was stricken with paralysis last week, and at present is lying in a critical condition. He is about 76 years of age and one of the best citizens of the county. There is little hope of his recovery.—[Corydon Democrat, 8th.

SCOTT.

A correspondent writes that the town of Vienna, Scott county, is still improving. There are several new buildings being erected this season and old ones are undergoing repairs. There is a steam mill and a saw and barrel-head machine in full blast in town. The town also can boast of a fine hotel, four or five boarding-houses, and one hotel that is a people who loved and revered them so intensely would meekly endure insult and humbly accept the decision of the London Times in a case of the subjugation of the South while the war was going on. Such assertions simply have the effect of making them believe that we are now afraid of the consequences which may ensue from the line we have taken at this time, and are telling lies on the subject to escape a thrashing. There has been, it is true, a great and remarkable change manifest in the tone of public opinion concerning the rights of the American civil war. Many persons who were enthusiastic partisans of the South, who thought the cause the South was going to win its independence, became convinced that Jefferson Davis and Gen. Lee were the leaders of a tyrannical slaveholding oligarchy when the supremacy of the North was established, but as far as the history of the past is concerned, it is absurd for Mr. Forster to misrepresent facts, as he does grossly, in declaring that speeches in favor of the Southern Confederacy in 1861 were rebuked by the opinions of the majority.

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BISHOP VS. RECTOR.

Present Status of the Difficulty between Bishop Whittingham and Rev. C. E. Cheney of Chicago—How the Rector was Found Out.

[From the Chicago Tribune 4.]

The week of grace granted by Bishop Whittingham to the Rev. Mr. Cheney, rector of Christ Church, expired yesterday, and the case remains in statu quo. Mr. Cheney has neither resigned nor locked doors, and the only course left open to the Bishop is to cite his reverend insubordinate before an ecclesiastical court, having jurisdiction in the case. Mr. Cheney yesterday informed the Bishop that he adhered to the conscientious convictions of which he expressed when they conversed upon the subject.

The history of the case is somewhat singular. The charges are not preferred by any member of Mr. Cheney's congregation, all of whom are sincerely attached to their rector, and will, no doubt, stand by him when the day of trial comes. Bishop Whittingham is the accuser, and his charges are based, or rather will be, on "common report," which is a sufficient foundation, according to the canons of the Church. The way the Bishop came to hear of Mr. Cheney's opinion of the words in the baptismal service was in this wise: Once upon a time, not a great while ago, Mr. Cheney, in conversation with the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, frankly confessed that in the baptismal service he dropped the phrase that "assuming all the truth," and substituted "if" instead. This remark came to the ears of the Bishop. Some time passed, and the Rev. Mr. Woods, an Episcopal clergyman, seceded to the Baptist Church. In company with Mr. Goodspeed, he went to pay his last respects to the Bishop, to bid him an affectionate adieu. While there the Bishop and Rev. Mr. Goodspeed began to discuss the baptismal question, and, as a sort of clincher to his arguments, Mr. Goodspeed told the Bishop what Mr. Cheney thought on the subject, and stated how he conducted the service. Of course Mr. Goodspeed meant no harm, and had no idea he

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1869.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,
OF FRANKLIN.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
JEFFERSON COUNTY,

JOSHUA B. PARKS.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Street preaching in Lexington is crowned with the most gratifying results.

The strawberry festival given by the ladies of Paris for the benefit of the Bourbon library netted $500.

Lewis H. Land, of Bath county, sold a few days since to the Red River Iron Works five head of mules for $1,250.

It is said that there are hundreds and thousands of acres of stone coal and iron ore in Center and Boyd counties.

The colored Episcopalians of Lexington propose to erect a church of their own. A colored parishioner is soon to be ordained.

Many of the Bourbon county distilleries are closing for the season, owing for the most part to the unusual tightness in the money market.

Some scoundrel went into a field of Messrs. Moffet & Blackburn, near Lexington, the other night, and cut the throat of one of their mares, from the effects of which she died almost instantly.

Gen. J. B. Magruder, the distinguished Confederate General and most polite and accomplished gentleman, appeared in a new role in Covington on last Friday night, and gave a public lecture.

The rite of confirmation was administered by the Right Rev. Bishop Smith, Senior Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, to some thirty persons in Christ Church, Lexington, on Sunday night last.

A painter while engaged in painting a house in Newport days ago fell from the scaffold upon which he was standing to the pavement, a distance of 30 feet. His skull was fractured, and he lived but a few hours.

The Southern ladies of Lexington are making most extensive preparations for the supper to be given in the Masonic Hall, Thursday and Friday nights, to aid in building a monument to the Confederate dead in that city.

The Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company reduced the rates for foot passeng 7s Tuesday morning, so what they were before the same holiday one year ago. The charge now is one cent and $1 00 per hundred for commutation tickets.

The Good Templars of Paris have invited the lodges in the surrounding towns to meet them on the 24th inst., for the purpose of holding a pic-nic. Gen. Joseph R. Underwood, of Cincinnati, will address the meeting. Music, vocal and instrumental, will enliven the occasion.

A Temperance Reform Club was organized at Sandersville, Easton county, Kentucky, on last Saturday. An able address on the subject of temperance was delivered by General John W. Finnell, and twenty-five persons were induced to sign the pledge to total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Charles F. Scraggs, of Clintonville, Bourbon county, committed suicide on Monday by taking strychnine a few days ago, was a well-known and highly-respected citizen of that place. Ill health and pecuniary embarrassment are said to be the causes of the unsettled state of mind which led to this most unnatural deed.

The ladies of Cynthiana will give a strawberry festival on next Monday night in that city, for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the Confederate dead. Among the attractions of the evening will be a contest between the several lodges of Good Templars in Harrison county to choose a lady-member, the most popular candidate to be chosen on the spot.

There was a large crowd in Paris, Monday, business being the order of the day, and the business being transacted was principally fair, there would have been a rich harvest for some. A very few cattle on the market and principally of inferior quality, and sold at reduced prices, mules moved well, but not many offered. Good horses sold well and owners rather extravagant in their prices.

Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn, Woodford county, purchased, of Mr. Shaddon, of Scott county, on Saturday ago, a fine colt six months old, for which he paid him $6,500. This colt is of the celebrated Lexington stock. Mr. Alexander also sold a better colt, to a gentleman of Missouri, for which he received $6,000. These prices are equal to anything ever obtained in this section of country. Mr. Shaddon sold a bull, to go to England, a short time since, for $5,000.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter has some interesting mule and other items furnished by Mr. Hiram Rogers, of that city, who has just returned from Atlanta, Ga., whither he had been with a fine lot of mules. During the last season he has shipped South three hundred head, and obtained good profits on all of them. He has driven over $100 per head, which he has sold at an average of $250. He brings most gratifying accounts of the rapidity with which the Southern people are recovering from the ravages of the war. They have planted a great deal of land in small grain, and have the prospects of an abundant crop. The prospects of a large cotton crop are equally fine.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Blind Tom is thumping a piano in St. Louis.

Green corn for dinner, chirp several Georgia editors.

A woman weighing 726 pounds is on exhibition in Atlanta.

Not many peaches in the South this year outside of Texas.

The Florida Radicals have bankrupted the treasury of that State.

Giving negro barbecues in Alabama is called "stuffing the ballot."

The horse-thieves in and around Memphis are very active just now.

Every family in Prescottville, Ark., is abundantly supplied with the measles.

The cotton worm is visiting portions of South Carolina, Florida and Georgia.

Major J. B. Rogers, of Little Rock, was found drowned near that city recently.

An Irishman shot and killed a negro for abusing his wife in Memphis Monday night.

It has been decided in Georgia that a woman cannot be "the head of a family" in a legal sense.

Hon. J. A. Wh[illegible]rock, Florida State Solicitor, died accidentally a few days ago, from discharge of his pistol.

The caterpillars have succeeded in destroying 5 cotton field of four hundred acres in the vicinity of Tallahassee, Florida.

Visitors from Arkansas say their State is very short on field labor on the plantations and negro cotton crops behind, but looking well.

The trial of the Jefferson, Texas, murderers proceeds slowly. The negro witnesses are said to be very contradictory in their testimony.

The Nashville Press and Times has been sold to the Senter party, and will at once be merged into one of said brother editors the claims of Senter.

Barnes, hung as a horse-thief by five citizens of Bastrop, Texas, on the 28th ultimo, on day morning, was a native of Mississippi, and was raised in Natchez.

The Marshall (Tex.) Republican and the Jefferson (Texas) Times have consolidated under the title of the "Times and Republican," and will hereafter be published at Jefferson.

A nugget of prime gold, weighing about half an ounce, has been found on the farm of Mr. Shaft Scott, in Fluvanna, Va., where, it is announced, a rich lead has been discovered.

Nine hundred and fifty dollars per hundred pounds was paid in Lynchburg, Va., the other day, for a lot of pure Virginia leaf tobacco, grown by J. C. Parrish, of Montgomery county, in that State.

Near Norfolk, Va., on the 4th inst., a distracted father, by the name of Murray, attempted to kill a young man named Perry for seducing his daughter, but was himself shot and died instantly killed.

John Donald, a young Virginia physician, who had lost all his property during the war, and recently his betrothed by death, attempted to commit suicide in Richmond last week by cutting and taking morphine, the other day in St. Louis.

A plot on the part of a large number of aborigines inhabitants and Indians in the vicinity of Lexington, Ga., has been discovered. The authorities are taking the proper steps to arrest and punish the guilty miscreants.

Within the past week, in Knoxville, a man wife presented her mute husband with a baby boy. Both parents were born deaf. The only and gratifying feature in the case is, that the little stranger is in full possession of all its faculties.

A battle between a sheriff and posse and counter party in search of horse-thieves, occurred in Jackson, Mississippi county Ark., one day last week, in which Constable Starr was killed outright and a young Mr. Satterfield mortally wounded.

A gentleman named Garrett, living in Lee county, Texas, has a very valuable cow. The cow brought forth at one time a birth a few days ago. They are all living, and have regular names by which they answer when called for. Mr. Shelton sold a bull, to go to England, a short time since, for $5,000.

Mr. Walter Pillow, who was wounded in an affray at Columbia, Tenn., on Monday last, is in a critical condition that was at first supposed, and his wounds may prove serious. As regards the origin of the affair, it was trivial and not worth recounting in its nature.

Negro enrollment is manifested by the following item from the Jackson (Miss.) News: "The best evidence of thriving is found in the fact that every one has full rich. The silver age has not yet come to gold to generally scattered, but millions of people are flocking to the land."

A general rumor is current upon the streets to the effect that some of the Radical members of the Legislature have seized the advice of Governor Clayton in regard to their final departure for their homes, and that some of the more timid have left ere this had it not been for the utmost vigilance of the counsel they have [illegible]

Some few days since, Mr. Zedekiah Barnes, [illegible] of the "Kentucky House," at Jefferson City, Mo., [illegible] to test of that place. On the [illegible] of sentence of the prisoner, he [illegible] to [illegible] and carried home with [illegible] [illegible] made, no trace of him was found, except that he had been seen in company with two suspicious persons, who accompanied him to Bainbridge, Ross county, until the evening of the 3d instant. It is believed he has been murdered.

A St. Louis paper states: "We are informed that Prof. Wilson, who is so well known as a manager and performer in the minstrelsy branch of operatic and theatrical art, has become an officer of the United States Embassy to China. Prof. having filled the position mentioned by having a knowledge of the Chinese language, which he has acquired by a four years' residence in the Central Flowery Kingdom. What duties which will mainly devolve upon him, therefore, in Consul-interpreter Howard's suite, will be those of interpreter."

At the time of the United States and American disaster, Mrs. C. M. Hayes, of Nashville, was a passenger on one of the ill-fated steamers. She was lost, and notwithstanding every effort was made to recover her remains, they could not be found to give up their dead. The relatives of the unfortunate lady offered a reward of $1,500 for the recovery of the body; at the time, but the reward and the event itself had almost been forgotten, when, on Sunday last, a little girl on the river bank near Rising Sun, Indiana, discovered a body floating upon the water. She immediately communicated the fact to Mr. Wylie, who proceeded near the scene, who recognized the body, and recognized in it from the description given of the dress as Mrs. Hayes. A valuable diamond ring was yet upon one of her fingers, but the other costly gems upon her person were gone.

The letter from Arkansas, which appears elsewhere in this issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, is unusually valuable as a statement of the social, material, and political condition of the region beyond Little Rock.

From an article which we reprint this morning it will be seen that the Chicago Tribune, one of the ablest and by odds the most widely circulated Republican newspapers in America after the New York Tribune, comes out roundly in favor of Governor Senter and against Mr. Stokes, regretting "that any portion of the Republican party uphold the doctrine that any party in power for the time being should be permitted to disfranchise its opponents."

A Feeble Argument.

A young country editor, who seems to be candid and sincere, says that all the Radical papers agree with us in regard to negro testimony, and that we ought in his opinion to accept that single fact as conclusive evidence that we are wrong. We beg leave to remind our young friend that there are a great many unquestionable truths, in regard to which all the Radical papers agree both with us and with *him*. If a movement were made to disfranchise all Radicals and confiscate their property, he would undoubtedly oppose it. And certainly all the Radical editors would oppose it. But would their opposing it be conclusive evidence to him of his being wrong? The Radical papers are terribly wrong and we fear fatally wrong in regard to some things, but unquestionably they are right in regard to others. What honest and independent thinker and actor will permit himself to be driven from what he considers a right position because a Radical editor or any other kind of editor occupies it?

Marion County and the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad.

Marion county, on Saturday next, is to vote for or against the subscription of $300,000 to the Cumberland and Ohio railroad, a road which is to run from a point on the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad, through Lebanon, Ky., to Lebanon, Tenn.

One of our correspondents has lately referred to the hostility which was cropping out at Lebanon against the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The cause for this hostility has never become clear. Some of the Marion county people are advocating another road, to run through their county, and, in order to work up the public mind in favor of increased taxation, bethought themselves of abusing the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Our correspondent at Fairview did not understand the secret motives of this "out-cropping hostility," otherwise he would not have called on the President of the Board of Trade for an investigation. The President of the Board of Trade no doubt knew what was the matter, and has had more important business on hand than occupying his time in refuting assertions that every well-informed man knows, or ought to know, are made with a full knowledge of their untruth, and for the mere purpose of inducing the good people of Marion to submit to additional taxation.

The Lebanon Clarion of the 6th inst., in its very sensible editorial, says: "It is not true that there is among us any 'bitter hostility' to the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Our speakers in the excitement of debate may sometimes use a strong language with reference to that road, but our people are not hostile to it in any just sense of that term."

Yet, a correspondent under the name of 'A Tax-payer," in the same issue of that paper, is full of that hostility, and expresses it thus: "*This county is daily, weekly, yearly paying an enormous tax to this overshadowing monopoly. Their freight charges are three times as high as any other road in the United States.*"

"The truth is, and it is known to every intelligent man in this city and Marion county, that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has expended in its last-millions of dollars, and this investment has, up to this day, not yielded one cent of revenue. The operating expenses of the road have exceeded its income, and thus this very much abused Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, that "overshadowing monopoly," has enjoyed nothing but the expensive monopoly of furnishing Marion county with railroad facilities, the effect of which upon that county is stated in the same paper which contains so much abuse as follows: "The average value of the lands in Marion county are nearly twice as much per acre as those of Adair, and yet the soil in the latter county is said to be as fertile as ours. The difference in our facilities for getting to market gives our land the preference."

Instead of acknowledging the great benefits which the L. & N. R. R. Company has conferred on Marion county, there are to be found some people in that county, we hope they are only few, who are so lost to every sense of right, as to represent that the L. & N. Railroad has been an injury to that county.

In regard to the charges so often repeated by ignorant persons, that the rates of freight on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad are exorbitant, it has already been shown by official documents, lately published in our paper, that these rates are *below* the limits fixed by law—on some classes of freight as much as 50 per cent lower. Were the company actuated by the desire to exact all it could exact it would charge as much as the charter permits it to charge. The fact that it charges less is conclusive proof that the company is guided by the most liberal principles in adjusting its tariff rates, and is deserving the mere credit, as the investment in that road yields no return.

We are not at all opposed to Marion county's spending her money in building as many railroads as she pleases; but we would warn the good people of Marion not to follow the advice of men who have to resort to misrepresentation and the abuse of a city and corporation which have heretofore done none other than acts of kindness towards them. Men who resort to such means can but have selfish ends in view. If they were true friends of the people, they would let them clearly understand what it costs to build railroads, and what it costs to operate the same. They should profit by the experience of the Lebanon branch road. If that road does not pay operating expenses, it is not reasonable to expect that the Cumberland and Ohio railroad will pay. The people should therefore be prepared to stak whatever money they may be called upon to invest in this road. With these facts clearly set out before them, if then the people of Marion think it to their advantage to build an additional road, let it be built by all means. Every new road that is built intersecting our road will act as a feeder and bring more business to it than it can possibly take away.

The people of Louisville and the Louisville and Nashville railroad company have no feelings of jealousy or hostility to Marion county and her railroad projects. If there were a railroad to every farm house, and if the wealth and population of the county were increased a thousand fold, Louisville and its roads could only be benefited. Therefore our own interest, if no other motives, would prompt us to rejoice in her prosperity.

Radical Treatment of Wounded Veterans.

Gen. McGroarty, of Cincinnati, received several fearful wounds whilst fighting in the Federal army during the war. He had his right arm amputated as the only means of saving his life. He is now suffering terribly from the reopening of wounds above the point of amputation, and his surgeon is preparing the limb to be re-amputated. This wounded hero was recently removed from office by Gen. Grant, and a civilian appointed in his place who never knew the smell of gunpowder. It may well be questioned whether the gallant soldier will feel the blade of the surgeon as keenly as he felt the remorseless edge of the official weapon wielded by the hand of his old commanding General.

However, it cannot perhaps be said with truth that the surviving veterans of the war of the rebellion are treated more heartlessly by Grant than by the leaders and controllers of the party that sustains him. The Ohio Statesman records facts which are certainly most disgraceful to the radical party of that State in connection with the treatment of those officers and soldiers who still live and of the families of those who have perished. In Ohio, as in the rest of the States, there were, among the almost innumerable thousands who volunteered to put down the rebellion, many, who could not but know that their families, if deprived of their natural protectors, might need food and clothing and shelter. This important consideration was brought to the attention of the Ohio home guards, a body to which a very large proportion of the radicals were prompt and quick to attach themselves; and those guards, remaining far away from danger and suffering, made the strongest kind of protestations that they would extend protection, food and raiment to the wives and fathers and mothers and children of all who would go forth to fight the battles of the republic.

After a time the necessities, which the absent warriors had anticipated and attempted to provide against, fell with cruel weight upon their dear ones at home. Then appeals were made to the home guards to redeem their solemn promises, but the appeals were of no avail. The guards would give nothing, deeming that they did the whole of the duty of brave and generous men in keeping a lookout at the North whilst blood flowed in torrents in the South. Their purse-strings, instead of being unloosed, were tied in double knots. Their conduct was inhuman and disgraceful.

To provide for the poor creatures bereft by war of their natural protectors and betrayed by the faithless home-guards, the Legislature of Ohio some years ago passed a law levying a State tax for the support not only of the suffering families of the officers and soldiers fighting in the South but of such of the warriors themselves as had been or might be crippled by wounds in battle or enfeebled by disease contracted in the service. The tax, thus laid, was cheerfully borne by the masses of the people of Ohio, and it brought comfort to numerous widows and orphans of officers and soldiers as well as to crippled and enfeebled officers and soldiers themselves. But the Radical officials of the State saw that the amount of money yearly collected under the tax was large and increasing, and their greed for it was not to be restrained. At "one fell swoop," not only without warrant of constitutional law but in violation of one of the Constitution's plainest provisions, the whole fund, by the consent of the last Radical Legislature, was seized and spent for another and entirely different purpose from that for which it was raised, and more than six thousand penniless, riddled soldiers and their widows and children and the widows and orphans of the dead soldiers, were thus deprived, despoiled, robbed, of the amount voted to them by the representatives of the people in a less depraved period and paid into the treasury for their support. They were left to starve or to beg or to seek a wretched subsistence in the county poor-houses.

The Ohio Statesman, from which we gather the substance of these shameful facts, says that the State officials who committed this act of perfidy and robbery made themselves as prominent as possible in the late decoration of the graves of the soldiers with flowers. It might have been well if *every* flower cast by them upon the dust of a dead soldier had turned to a serpent and stung them.

Attorney General Hoar's Opinion.

It is a very extraordinary opinion that has been delivered by Attorney General Hoar on the trial of a citizen by military commission in Texas. He pronounces the proceedings perfectly legal under the reconstruction acts, and to maintain his position he argues that the war between the North and the South is not ended in that State. We have all known that the war, so far as suited the purposes of the administration and its party, was still in full blast, but we did not expect the extraordinary and monstrous fact to be either assumed or admitted in words by the Radical functionaries and leaders.

No question as to whether citizens of any of the States can be constitutionally tried by Military Commissions should have been referred by the President to his Attorney General. All question as to that matter, if at any time there had been one, was already settled by the decision of a higher authority than the Attorney General. It had been decided in the Indiana cases by the Supreme Court of the United States, from whose decision there could be no legitimate appeal to Attorney Generals or to any tribunal whatever. This is the view which the President would have taken and by which he would have regulated his action if he had been disposed to obey the law instead of perverting or violating it. In assuming that an opinion of the Attorney General can annul or reverse a decision of the Judicial Department of the Government, he is guilty of such absurdity and usurpation as we never heard of till now in the administration of national affairs. His conduct is not open to discussion.

The Attorney General was relied on by the administration to furnish the most convenient opinion that he possibly could, and he has performed the work assigned him. He confesses, that Congress, by many of its acts of legislation extending through the last four years, has declared or recognized the war at an end, but he assumes that Congress, in all this, meant only that the war was at an end in respect to certain things while not as all at an end in respect to other things. His doctrine is that it is the province of Congress to decide wherein we have war and wherein we have peace, and that this condition of things, if such shall be the will of Congress, will continue through all time. No matter what question may come up, Congress, according to him, is at perfect liberty to choose whether it shall be decided upon the war theory or upon the peace theory.

Evidently there is no conceivable absurdity too gross and revolting to be adopted by the Administration in the management of our national affairs. The whole matter of Mr. Hoar's opinion would be treated by men of common sense simply with ridicule if the welfare and the very existence of a mighty nation of from thirty to forty millions of people were not involved. The ludicrousness of the thing may well restrain men's smiles, and its alarming character their tears.

☞ Gen. Grant seems to us to have done a wise thing in moderating his official requirements of Gen. Pile. That excellent Missourian is certainly better fitted for the Governorship of New Mexico than for the position to Brazil, for which he was inadvertently urged, and we are heartily glad to observe that the effort to put a square man in a round hole has been judiciously modified.—N. Y. Tribune.

We can't see that it makes the least difference whether the man or the hole is square or round if the hole is fire or six times as largeas the man.

The Washington Elections.

We are surprised, and we may as well say disgusted, at the statement that nearly five thousand white voters at Washington, whose names were registered, failed to vote in the municipal elections of last Monday, being intimidated, as was supposed, from going to the polls. It is certain that the stated number of white men omitted to cast their suffrages, but we would fain be able to believe that they were deterred by no such ignoble motive as fear, though we do not well see what motive, not ignoble, can generally have deterred them.

Whom can the self-disfranchised five thousand have been afraid of? Were they afraid that they would be proscribed, they and their families, by the Administration? We can hardly think so unworthily of them. Did they tremble at the thought of the bayonets of the military stationed to guard the polls? To say or to think this would be to reflect grossly upon their manhood. Did they shrink in terror from before the negroes whom Forney and other Radical leaders had been endeavoring, by inflammatory appeals, to excite to deeds of violence? If they were, they should at once relinquish the elective franchise forever, surrender up all the prerogatives and privileges of citizens and of men, and with bows and scrapes recognize the black race as their legitimate masters.

It was in the power of the Conservatives at Washington, as the returns show, to carry the elections on Monday by a majority of not less than four thousand, and yet they permitted themselves to be defeated by a majority of eight hundred. Let the cause of all this be fully explained, no matter what shame to the white race in the capital the explanation may involve. The Democracy of the nation has a right to understand such things.

A Tale of a Bucket.

General Terry, the new military commander at Atlanta, has entered upon his military duties most vigorously. He is determined to create a sensation.

It seems that one Mr. Pond, the Radical proprietor of the National Hotel, in Atlanta, was annoyed a few days ago by the presence of three keno-players in a room not belonging to his hotel but adjoining it. To expel them, he directed his servants to pile all sorts of offensive matter under their window. At nine o'clock that night one of the players emptied on him a bucketful of the matter piled under their window and fired a pistol to attract a crowd.

General Terry was informed of the outrage on his loyal Boniface. He flew into a passion that could not be controlled. He deemed that murder and insurrection were on foot. He considered his dread authority as set at defiance. Quickly he summoned his military forces, and, as the keno-players had vanished in the blue distance, leaving nothing behind them but their unsavory bucket, he kept his troops marching and counter-marching in front of the hotel all day. If any man had made his appearance that day with a bucket in his hand, blood would undoubtedly have flowed.

This was certainly a great occasion for calling out the army of the United States. If Terry hasn't troops enough for his purposes, it is to be hoped that he will be promptly re-enforced from Washington. It is said that he keeps the captured bucket as the spoils of victory.

Bribery.

General Burbridge was recently indicted in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Missouri for "accepting bribes to influence his action as special agent of the internal revenue." General Burbridge is now in the city of Washington, where he was engaged at the time in preparing the way to be candidate for appointment as Minister to Brazil. Suppose the charge to be true, with what show of consistency could the Radical party refuse to the Democracy to nominate General Burbridge to a high diplomatic appointment? Unquestionably General Grant has received money—large sums of money—from various persons which have influenced, and hardly influenced, his conduct as President of the United States. Yet no grand jury has indicted him. No Senate has frowned upon his conduct. On the contrary, the Senate has made haste to confirm nominations which were obviously made in consequence of presents of houses and of money. Is there a man in this country so believing that, if Mr. Boffe had been a poor man, and unable to contribute money to General Grant in Philadelphia, he would to-day have been—at least nominally—at the head of the Navy Department?—N. Y. Sun.

The New York Sun was a very able radical organ and Grant organ throughout the Presidential canvass. Its distinguished editor, after the election, was proffered by Grant a high official position, but not so high a one as he desired. He is still a vehement advocate of the radical party, but not of the President. We invite public attention to the paragraph of his that we have given above. There is point, there is force, there is justice; there is undeniable truth in it. No one can honestly gainsay it. Let partisans say what they will, the fact stands broadly and squarely out before the eyes of the nation and of the world, that Gen. Grant has received money, many large sums of money, and numerous other valuable presents worth myriads of dollars, the whole given and accepted with the distinct understanding that there was to be a full return in the shape of official honors. The gifts were made, and the rewards bestowed. The President, if faithless in all things else, has been nicely scrupulous in this. There is but one word appropriate in this case, and that word is—*bribery*. No clearer instance of bribery was ever made out against any man before a grand jury or in a court of justice. But no grand jury will indict the President, no court try him. Public opinion must be his only penalty, and he may find it heavier and heavier until it shall be more than his shoulders, though they were as broad as those of Atlas, could bear.

Grant's Ushers.

Whilst Andrew Johnson was President, the only usher at the White House was a man named Cushaw, whose salary was sixteen hundred dollars. He performed his appointed work well, letting no visitor lack the necessary attention. Under Grant's administration, Gen. Dent and five other military personages, whose salaries amount to $19,880, are employed to do what was done by Cushaw alone and what any Cushaw could do now just as well as it is done by Grant's martial squad, and no doubt a great deal better. It is said that two of the squad besides the General, three in all, are *Dents*, and the Dents are near relatives of the Grants. Grant is understood to have been for years under pecuniary obligations to the Dent family, but one would think that he is rich enough now to pay his personal debts out of his own pocket instead of drawing the money from the Treasury.

Judicial Decision.

Judge Brady, of New York, has decided, in a case appealed to his court, that a gas company has no legal right to threaten the removal of a meter or to cut off the gas supply of a house as a means of enforcing the payment of a claim disputed by the occupant, and that money paid under such a threat can be recovered in the courts. The case is an interesting one, and we hope that the law governing it, if not now settled, soon will be. Gas companies, like other corporations, are disposed to be tyrannical. They too often carry things with a high hand. They regard opposition as insolence.

Horrid Insurrections.

They fabricated villainous stories about imaginary murders in Georgia, and President Grant, deeming that there was an insurrection within her limits too formidable to be put down by the military and civil power of the State, ordered Federal troops there to assist in its suppression. And now the Radical Governor of Kansas, learning that there are in his State some disputes about land titles, right of possession, &c., has actually made a formal call upon the President for troops to suppress an insurrection up there. Of course he will get them.

☞ They are still discussing the question at Washington whether they shall not declare martial law in those Georgia neighborhoods where murders have been committed or are said to have been committed and arrest a number of Democrats and hold them as hostages until the requisite number of persons shall be given up as criminals. The contemplated step seems a little too audacious to be adopted just now, but there can hardly be a doubt of its speedy adoption if the result of the political events now pending in Georgia and the south shall aggravate the Administration's rage and disconsolture.

☞ A writer in the Philadelphia Telegraph says that Mr. Boris "may make his mark yet." He should make it very easily, for the gout turned his knuckles to chalk years ago.

CITY ITEMS.

Faulds' Music House.

One hundred pianos and organs on hand and ready to ship by the single instrument or by the quantity. Smith's American organs in thirty different styles, ranging in price from $300 to $1,000.

Instruments sold on time by a part being paid down and balance in installments. Also second-hand pianos and organs at from $75 to $350. Illustrated circulars sent free by addressing D. P. Faulds, 70 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

☞ The big sale of beautiful building lots, fronting on Fifth and Sixth streets, between Kentucky and Oak, takes place to-day, at 3 o'clock, by Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ Clean and cool—Webster's Gallery, 85 Fourth street.

☞ New cards, $1 per dozen, at Stowe's, Fourth and Green.

☞ Wintersmith's Iodised Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is a great beautifier. Two weeks' use of it will make the skin and restore it to its natural fairness and purity.
For sale by all Druggists.

☞ Morris, Southwick & Co.'s sale to-day at 3 o'clock will no doubt attract the attention of a large number of buyers. No finer property can be found anywhere. See advertisement.

☞ Always ahead—Webster's photos.

☞ Go to Stowe's Gallery, Fourth and Green.

☞ Beautiful building lots, fronting on Fifth and Sixth streets, between Kentucky and Oak, will be sold at auction, to-day, at 3 o'clock, by Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ Attention of druggists is called to C. C. Spencer's advertisement for Saturday afternoon, on the corner of Eighteenth and Jefferson streets.

☞ Stowe's photographs, the best in the city.

☞ Go to Webster's for the best work.

☞ Messrs. Morris, Southwick &Co.'s big sale of desirable building sites, fronting on Fifth and Sixth streets, comes off this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. See advertisement in auction column.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

☞ Don't fail to attend Morris, Southwick & Co.'s sale this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians.

Strawberries.

Mr. J. S. Beatty, of Bullitt county, is constantly shipping fruit to Gray & Co., Central Market, a st door to H. N. Gay's grocery store. Any one wanting some of the finest strawberries in the market can procure them of the above parties at wholesale or retail. Fresh shipments twice a day.

Notice.

My entire stock of gents' furnishing goods with lease and fixtures, for sale, in consequence of going into the wholesale business.
RICHARD JAMES,
135 and 137 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

COPYIST.—A young lady who writes a rapid, legible hand desires a situation as a copyist, or to do any kind of writing. Address Miss N. L. D., COURIER-JOURNAL Office.

☞ Second-hand feathers can be sold to J. B. Dean, southwest corner Twelfth and Market streets, for the highest cash price, or he will exchange you a good spring mattress. See him.

Annual Examination

at the Louisville Female College begins on Monday, June 7, and continues four days, commencing each day at 3 P. M. Annual address by Rev. R. M. Meacock, Wednesday, 3 P. M.
The commencement at the Walnut-street Methodist church, June 15, at 8 P. M.
S. PRETTYMAN.

To Kill Moths

in clothing, furs, carpets, &c., use Lyon's Insect Powder. It will do it. Nothing else will. Don't wait till the mischief is done. Kill them now. Be sure you get Lyon's Powder. See R. Lyon's signature on the back. Buy no other, and you will avoid disappointment.
Depot 21 Park Row, N. Y.

LOCAL NOTICES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
10,000 yards Grenadine Dress Goods at 25c, worth 40c;
2,500 yards Pacific Striped Lawns at 20c, worth 25c.
50 doz. double-button French, parti-colored Kids, $1 25.
50 doz. plain parti-colored Kids, $1.
20 doz. Ladies' Taffeta Silk Gloves, 45c, cheap at 75c;
50 doz. Ladies' Lace Mitts, cheap;
10,000 yds remnants Prints at 10c;
2,500 yds Cambric Prints at 16 2-3c, cheap at 20c,
25 doz. Gingham Parasols at 50c;
200 all-silk Lace Mantles at $3;
50 doz. Hoop Skirts at 45c;
50 doz. German and French Corsets, cheap;
100 doz. Fans cheap for cash;
Taffeta Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Flowers and Straw Goods;
100 dozen Misses', Children's and Ladies' Hats from 35c up;
Shetland, Grenadine and Moramblque Shawls, cheap;
3-4 and 8-4 iron-thread Grenadines in white, black and colored;
Japanese Poplins, chene, checked and striped;
Silks, Poplins and Gros Grains.
Cheap for cash only, at
W. T. ANDERSON & CO.'S,
Successors to R. Cunningham,
154 Market street.
jel0 d2 ThSat

☞ John A. Dickinson, 165 Main street, has the $2 50 Bed Bottoms.

☞ **Cherry Stoners, a useful article for removing the seeds from cherries. A large lot just received at Pyne & Creighton's, No. 82 Fourth street.** jel0 d3

☞ The new Bed Bottom is noiseless.

Chaises for $1.
Spar Jewelry at W. Scott Glore's, corner of Third and Jefferson.

☞ "'Tis the penalty of nature that all must fade and wither." The first inroad upon our personal charms is generally denoted by the hair. And it is most prematurely. Let all who would preserve their natural capillary adornament make haste to apply that never-failing potency, "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorer."

R. A. Robinson & Co., wholesale agents. At retail by all druggists in Louisville. j8 od3

☞ The $2 50 Bed Bottom is bug proof.

☞ The rapidity with which Plantation Bitters have become a household necessity throughout the civilized nations is without a parallel in the history of the world. Over five million bottles were sold in twelve months, and the demand is daily increasing. Rich and poor, young and old, the plain farmer and clergymen, find that it revives drooping spirits, lends strength to the system, vigor to the mind, and is exhausted nature's great restorer. It is compounded of the choicest roots and herbs, the celebrated Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, etc., all preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. It is sold by all respectable dealers in every town, parish, village and hamlet through North and South America, Europe, and all the Islands of the Ocean.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. j8 eod2w1

Scrofula! Scrofula! Scrofula!
Are you suffering with incipient consumption or scrofula in any form, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, skin diseases or neuralgia? Is your blood in a disordered state? Do you feel languid or depressed in spirits? Would you be rid of these? Try Scrofulin.

This remedy has been fully tested; the demand increasing to such an extent as to cause the proprietors to fit up a more extensive laboratory for its manufacture. The best evidence of its virtues is the testimony of those who have used it. Wholesale depot, 61 Exchange Place. Ask your druggist for a *Scrofulin Almanac* for 1869.
jel0 eod3

☞ The best and original tonic of iron, phosphorus, and calisaya, known as Carroll, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, and the calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists.
jel3 ClawThAwsowly

Bar Fixtures.
A large assortment on hand and for sale cheap at J. Doppler & Co.'s, No. 96 Market street.
jel0 eodlm

LOCAL NOTICES.

Revere House, Boston, Mass.
This noted hotel has been thoroughly modernized. The house has been completely remodeled, painted and newly furnished. Suites of rooms for large and small families—water, bathing rooms, &c., introduced—so that it now offers unsurpassed accommodations for travelers. The "Revere" has always been celebrated for its table, and the attention paid its guests, and its high reputation in these particulars will be maintained.
Mr. Gardner Wetherbee, late of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, has become one of the proprietors, and will be pleased to welcome the traveling public at the above hotel.
WETHERBEE, WEATHERBEE & CO.,
je8 d30TuThSat Proprietors.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what the fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated *distingue* appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.
It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effects of spring winds, and gives to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy and power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. Seventy-five cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers.
Lyon's Kathairon is a very delightful Hair Dressing. my11 deodlmaw4

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. ja10 d8ATh&weowly

☞ **Parties declining housekeeping can find a purchaser for their Furniture and other effects by addressing J. B. L., Postoffice.**
jo6 dtf

For Coughs and Colds.
use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no3 dtf

☞ Building lots for sale on Chestnut, Madison, and Magnolia streets, near Twenty-third street, by [ap10 dtf] GRAVES & SON.

☞ New style teeth at Dr. Bedford's, No. 39 Jefferson street, same price as rubber. ma6 dtf

Stop! Listen for a Moment!
WHY DO YOU SUFFER with sick headache, neuralgia, constipation, indigestion, and their kindred ailments, when by stopping into a drug store you can procure a few bottles of Ward's Eureka Tonic, which invigorates and purifies the blood, and consequently recuperates the energy of muscle and nerve, thereby reinstalling the old life of the system and making the poor depending invalid feel like a new person.
Have you that plague of life—rheumatism? Try Ward's Eureka. Have you a cough or cold, or any consumption in its first stage? Try Ward's Eureka. Are you a sufferer from kidney affection? Try it. It has been proven to be a success for derangement of that kind. Try it. Pamphlets free. Sold immediately. December Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters—compounded only by Ward, Lyon & Co., wholesale druggists, Louisville, Ky., or with HORACE GARR, near West Louisville. jel0 d3*

MRS. J. C. JACK
HAS removed to the private residence of the Bank of Kentucky, and is now prepared to receive lodgers and day boarders. jel0 d3

Dress Goods.
2 CASES Ch

WANTED.

FOR RENT.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

WANTED—AGENTS.

BOARDING.

TAKEN UP.

LOST.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

PUBLIC SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL SALES.

MEDICAL.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS

BILLY'S GOLD PEN

COAL! COAL! COAL!

W. H. REDDIN,

AUCTION SALES.

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1868.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Yesterday Pressler, the North German Diet has been wrestled with for the last time, and has finally rejected the bill of the government to regulate a uniform system of weights and measures. It has decided to retain the present condition of things, and a good deal of precious time has been expended in the debate. The Diet, Lowe, a member of the Party of Progress.

II.

Religious Revival.—The Methodist Episcopal Church have been discussing a matter of the same importance, and one which has been in agitation ever since the close of the war—namely, the question of Episcopal reconstruction. Some striking incidents have been developed in the course of the debate. Bishop Simpson, for instance, has been charged with the heinous offence of dancing around a wide-awake, holding a cheap lamp in his hand, and shouting "Hallelujah!" Every time he was reminded of this delinquency he appeared to be very much ashamed of himself, and to wish that he had never been born. Bishop Janes, however, was not ashamed of his conduct, but gloried in it, and declared that he would do it again. Bishop Simpson, on the other hand, declared that he would not do it again, and that he was sorry he had done it. Bishop Janes, however, was not sorry, and declared that he was glad he had done it. Bishop Simpson, however, was not glad, and declared

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1868.

THE NEWS.

Gold opened yesterday at 138 3-4.

Mr. Hon. A. V., retired, of Ohio, left New York for Europe on Saturday.

The sale of 500 lots of land at San Francisco amounted to $1,000,000.

Gen. Barlow, U. S. Minister to Peru, arrived at Lima on the 2d instant.

Mr. John Cockerill, of New York, died suddenly on Saturday in Pennsylvania.

A fire occurred in Memphis, on the 4th inst., destroying the engine house.

Governor Chase, in favor of lay representation in the Episcopal Church.

The Kansas Senate has killed the bill to repeal the veto of 2/3 to 4.

Mr. Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, died at Freeport, aged 62 years.

Mr. Hon. Thomas Ewing has been appointed by the Third Illinois district.

Gen. Sherman has written a letter in favor of the admission of American spinners will be allowed to enter free.

Mary Rogers and Agnes Adams, two negro women, were become refractory in the City Court yesterday morning, were sent to jail for one hour for contempt of court.

An Interim Judge of the City Court.

The Honor. Judge City of the City Court, yesterday left the city for a short visit to the country. Mr. Judge, Esq., was elected Judge pro tem, by the bar.

A Realty Sale Saturday.

An old negro, seventy-four years of age, was a prisoner at Clay-street station last night. He had been arrested on a peace warrant sworn out by some negro girls.

Less Child.

A little girl four years of age, found wandering about the streets yesterday, is at Mrs. Carroll's, on Floyd street, between Jefferson and Green, awaiting the appearance of her parents.

The Debt Arrest.

L. Weil, the Charlestville man who was arrested a day or two since for a debt of $20 claimed to be due Mr. Schlich, of this city, has been discharged by Justice Matlock. The costs in the case were thrown upon Mr. S.

Young America.

Some half a dozen young men from the Point, ranging in age from thirteen to twenty-five years, were arrested last night by Officer Figg for disorderly conduct. They were taken to Clay-street station, where they all gave bail, and were released.

A Fight on Jefferson Street.

Yesterday morning two well-dressed young men fought each other in front of a saloon on Jefferson street. The struggle was a fierce one, but a big barkeeper interfered and separated them. Then they took a drink together and shook hands.

Collision.

Yesterday at noon, on Fourth street, a street car collided with a stationary dray, getting up a lively scrimmage. The driver, on seeing the team, the dray horse leaping himself out in the gayety and skating at a pace that drew attention from all quarters. A group of large boxes were broken in the side of the street car, the blazing horse was severely injured, and the drayman and car driver varied the affair by cursing each other until the vagrants parted.

The Female High School.

The public examination of this school commenced at nine o'clock this morning and continued throughout the day, excepting an interval for dinner. The exercises will consist of examinations in the various studies, interspersed with select readings, music, impromptu compositions, &c., and will be, as they generally are, interesting. The examination will be conducted by the faculty, trustees, and such visitors as desire to attend. It will no doubt be a pleasant occasion, and all should attend who have the opportunity.

The New Dominican Church.

This good work is about to be commenced. The contract has been awarded to Mr. Reilly, the same gentleman who has the contract for the new church building at Frankfort, and he goes to work on the foundation to-day. The specifications are already made by the Dominican Fathers have vastly increased the value of property in their vicinity, and it is to be hoped that the beautiful edifice, the splendid church which they are about to build will still further enhance its worth, so that the enterprise is one in which the interest is not confined to the Catholic portion, but extends to many others of our citizens. The new church will be a hundred and ninety feet long by seventy-five wide at the transept, and will be one of the most ornate and contemplate a magnificent pile—an ornament to any city. Our people will, we doubt not, appreciate the spirit of enterprise manifested by their good fathers, and extend a liberal encouragement.

Perpetual.

A correspondent writes the COURIER-JOURNAL: "While in the country we had the pleasure of hearing that the new Constitution was adopted before the Executive Society of Bourneytown last Monday night. Her subject was 'The other side of Secession,' and as she is a very fine declamatory audience did she sustain her well-earned reputation for general information, exquisite taste, and heart-touching delineations of woman's ills and remunerations. I understand she will give the public the opportunity of reading it."

Sunstroke.

Mr. Jas. C. Kerr, of Cincinnati, proprietor of "The Golden Age Restorative," a medicine said to be bringing him both fame and fortune, is at present in our city and stopping at the Galt House.

A well known gentleman becoming a candidate for the Legislature in the First District, his business engagements forbidding it.

City Court Litigation.

During the trial of the case of the Commonwealth against Bell and George Seay, in the City Court yesterday morning, the following lively colloquy took place between W. J. Hoady, who represented the Commonwealth, and T. L. Burnett, who represented the defendants:

Captain Heady, it seems, had gone into the room where the witnesses were, and after remaining there a moment came to Seay.

Mr. Burnett objected on this ground, which objection was overruled by the court.

Burnett to Heady—"Did you go out to consult with your witnesses?" Heady maintains a dignified silence.

B.—"Did you go out to consult with your witnesses?"

H.—"Are you in earnest in what you say?"

B.—"Does the gentleman decline to answer?"

H.—"I decline answering, sir, because I consider your question unbecoming a gentleman."

B.—"I cast back the imputation, sir, with contempt."

Here the gavel fell, and the stern look of the Judge, pro tem., prevented further altercation, and the case jogged on to its conclusion.

WHAT IS IT?

A Strange Knocking Within the Walls of the Opera House.

The ups and down of theatrical life are proverbial, and Louisville, which is proverbial for its neglect of the drama, is not exempt from the misfortunes of the profession. Fires and bankruptcies are subjected all the world over. The old Louisville Theater was not a success. We used to think that the Louisville Amusement was all built, but it was by no means inclined to think otherwise for it, as well as it could, and no one believed it. It inhabited only by Buffalo's general aim and purpose was good. However, the Louisville Theater was not a financial success, and the Opera House, which is another story. The festival of this city has all its predecessors, and will be no exception to the rule. The building is a fine one, and the grass grass, waving trees and flowers of the profession of modern rural life.

Irish will leave the Jefferson Street depot this morning, and will remain for a week. Prior to leaving the city for Fox Lake, Ill., they will be entertained by a picnic at Shawnee Park, this afternoon. The advance guard of the party passed through Louisville yesterday morning.

Mr. Thomas J. Kelly, who was reached by Larkin, Gould, and Fisk, has been fought shy of by Larkin, Gould, and Fisk, and has been fought shy of by Larkin, Gould, and Fisk.

Wallace Opera House, at Newark, Ohio, is to be leased for the coming season by Mrs. Miles McCoole and Mr. Frank Frayne, and Frayne, Mrs. McCoole and Frayne. The lessees will assume control on the 1st of July, and will at once put the house in splendid condition.

Mr. Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, died at Freeport, aged 62 years. He was recently arrived in Colorado for the benefit of his health, but was not improved. He was a prominent lawyer and statesman, and was a member of the Senate from 1854 to 1864, when he resigned to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury, which he held until 1865